

## THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The sessions of the New England Labor Reform League were continued yesterday afternoon and evening in the Cooper institute. The day and weather prevented a large attendance and a late organization in the afternoon. The hour was occupied mainly by Mr. William West, who made a political address upon "Good Government versus Bad Government," and offered a series of resolutions consonant with his own remarks, but which he did not desire action taken upon at that time.

At the evening session Mrs. E. DANIELLS, of Boston, spoke on the "Money Question" without presenting anything new or original on that venerable topic. The suffrage and political equality she hoped to obtain some day before the millennium comes, because that event cannot come to pass

Mr. HORACE GREELEY followed on the subject of "Protection versus Free Trade." Protection he de-

defined to be the force or power of any community organized to provide public benefits by public money. Free trade, on the other hand, is the assumption that whatever brings money into the individual

pocket is a public good. Mr. Greeley denied the proposition and cited grog shops and houses of prostitution as making money for their proprietors, but are at the same time public

nuisances. His definition of protection he sustains by the example of the building of the Mississippi levees and the Erie Canal. The State, or some other organized public force, must act in such matters.

because the action is legitimate and is the best. Mr. Greeley quoted from Adam Smith, General Jackson and others in support of his arguments, and in regard to the free trade cry of "let industry alone and it will find the best market for itself." He quoted from McMillan to show the contrary.

fact. Taking the item of cotton, Mr. Greeley showed that India and China, the great original cotton-growing countries of the world were poor, while the British power loom, spinning jenny manufacturers have grown rich. He also quoted from

trade writers' arguments in favor of protection. In regard to the free trade ghost of increase of prices caused by high tariffs, Mr. Greeley cited Mr. S. L. Chittenden, A. T. Stewart and other importers of woollen goods, to show that these goods had not increased in price.

Increased more than fifteen per cent since 1903, so that the amount of duty does not seriously affect the prices at all. He was in favor of paying off the national debt at the rate of one hundred millions a year until the last dime is wiped out. He did not look upon a national debt as a national blessing.

He had had some experience of individual debt and did not find much blessing in them. It is the interest of labor to pay off this debt, but can't be done without high taxes, and every time we cry out against high taxes we are crying out

against the national debt. Mr. Greeley closed with a few remarks about the cost of manufactures, especially iron and steel, and strongly in favor of protection and the balance of trade.

marks on labor and money. The panacea for all ills of labor he conceived to be universal co-operation of labor on the basis of labor, capital and capacity. And in regard to the money question he favored the government withdrawing all its national bank currency and issuing bonds bearing interest

three per cent. He could not see any good reason why the government should not lend money directly to the people as well as to the banks for nothing, or at a cheap rate of interest. The profits paid to middle men

and the consequent poverty of the producer and worker was also exhibited, and the working classes were advised to petition Congress to legislate more in the interest of labor. The remedy to obviate the payment of poor profits by the laboring classes is to organize and become their own employers, capitalists.

The League will continue its discussion of social and labor topics to-day in Tammany Hall, at half-past ten A. M., and half-past two and half-past seven P. M., and to-morrow in Cooper Institute.

MONDAY, May 8.—Seamen's Friend Society, Association Hall, at half-past seven P. M. The anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary also

**TUESDAY, May 9.**—The Reform League will hold its anniversary meeting at Steinway Hall at half-past seven P. M. Addresses will be delivered by several members of the Senior Class and by Rev. Prof. Philip Schaff, D. D.

past ten A. M. Addresses are to be delivered by Wendell Phillips, Purvis, J. W. Howe, Douglass, Moten, DeLarge, Rev. H. H. Garnet, and others. American and Foreign Christian Union, at half-past seven A. M. at Association Hall. Howard Mission, at the

Academy of Music. Sunday schools of Rev. D. Adams, Crosby and Ganse, Association Hall.

son, D. D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. T. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and others. National Peace Convention, at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. American Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Steepleway Hall.

THURSDAY, May 11.—American Congregation-

Union, half-past three P. M., Brooklyn Academy of Music. American Tract Society, half-past seven P. M., at Association Hall. American Bible Society, ten A. M., Association Hall. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. G. V.

Heacock, of Buffalo; Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, of New York; Rev. Dr. Kingston Goddard, of Staten Island; Rev. Dr. J. O. Fisher, of Bath, Me., and Gen. Theodore Knyon, of Newark. The annual meeting for business will be held at the Bible House at nine A. M. Members of the Society and delegates from

FRIDAY, May 12.—A meeting of the surviving members of the late Ninth regiment, New York V

unteers (Hawkins Zouaves), is to be held at the armory of the First Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., 118 West Thirty-second street, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating in some appropriate manner the anniversary of the

**TUESDAY, May 16.**—New York Sunday School Union, half-past seven P. M., Reformed church, Fifth avenue.

meetings in the different meeting houses. After meetings on the subsequent Sunday and Wednesday, intervening and concluding meetings at the Rutherford place meeting house.

The Germans are falling promptly into line in the matter of forming William M. Tweed associations.

First in the field, having organized on the 1st April, was the "Fourth Senatorial District William M. Tweed German Central Organization." In all the wards comprising the "Fourth Senatorial District

separate William M. Tweed clubs have been formed composed entirely of Germans. Delegates from the various clubs have held a meeting at the headquarters of the central organization, and pledge the earnest support towards Mr. Tweed's re-election as State Senator.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans has also just been held at the headquarters of the German William M. Tweed Association of the Sixth ward, at which Mr. Jacob Koehler presided and spoke most earnestly for the "Boss," and asked a

the Germans to come boldly to the front in his support. A series of resolutions were passed heartily endorsing Mr. Tweed's cause as Senator. The following was the concluding resolution:—

not find a better representative in the upper branch of the Legislature than the statesman who, with honor to himself and to his constituents, has filled his place for many years and that his re-election seems to be dictated by all consideration of gratitude and political circumspection, provided the people of this State do not resolve to elevate him to a more important position.

**STRYCHNINE IN BREWERS' GRAINS.**

**How Horses are Poisoned—Letter from the**

Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health.  
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,  
NEW YORK, May 6, 1871. }

As the following facts are of general interest to the farming community I forward them to you for publication—Horses poisoned by eating brewer's grain:—Mr. William Archer, of Jerome, Wis.

Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., states that he lost three horses on the 14th and 15th of April, 1871; that he had fed them with brewers' grains from Anton & Hapiel's brewery, Morrisania, near Millbrook. Received the

grains about three weeks previously from the brewery. Has been feeding the horses night and morning with about a peck of grains, mixed with cut hay and Indian meal. Their symptoms—After feeding at night, twelve hours after noticed the horses were increasing frolic, peck, trotting

horses were sick, appearing feeble, weak, refusing to use of tongue, laid down and were unable to rise again, and in twenty-four hours died. About half an hour before death they broke out in profuse sweat, seemed to have inward convulsions, but too weak to make any effort. They appeared stupid.

He is satisfied that these horses died from the effects of eating the grains, which he thinks have strychnine in them. He has heard of others whose

horses and cows have suffered and died in the same way. Respectfully, M. MORRIS.

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**COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.**

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Yesterday afternoon, as the old Williamsburg

Yesterday afternoon, as the old Williamsburg ferryboat Cayuga was leaving her slip foot of Division avenue, the bowsprit of a passing schooner penetrated the gentlemen's cabin, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. The captain

communicating to the ladies' cabin and the brigade on deck. Happily no one was injured, although a nervous old lady—a member of the Williamsburg Society—attempted to jump overboard and was with difficulty restrained. The Cayuga's

damage was \$500. The schooner sustained no injury.